



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

bad, no provision being made for the removal of refuse, or for protection of the water supply from pollution.

At present there are about 100 cases of enteric fever at Glendive, all, or most, of which have been brought in from camps along the river.

The stage of water in the Yellowstone River is now getting low and there is danger of infection from that source as the water is used in the camps and in settlements along the river.

The local health authorities are said to be taking precautions and giving instructions, by means of posters, to the men in the different camps as to the best methods of preventing the spread of the disease.

Report from Philadelphia, Pa.—Typhus fever.

Assistant Surgeon Robertson, in temporary charge, reports, August 10, as follows:

In compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of the 8th instant, I visited the assistant director of the bureau of health of this city and obtained from him the following data relative to the case of typhus fever reported:

H. P., 17 years of age, born in Denmark, arrived in New York on the steamship *Baltic* on June 29. He remained in New York City from June 29 until July 2 awaiting the arrival of his parents, who came to New York on the latter date on the steamship *United States*. Together with his parents he came to Philadelphia on July 2. On July 10 he was taken sick, and the attending physician suspected typhus fever. This diagnosis was concurred in by several members of the board of health, and on July 17 the patient was removed to the municipal hospital, where he was isolated in a tent on the grounds. The patient died on July 19, two days after admission, and the body was cremated. The house in which the patient was taken ill, together with several houses which he visited were thoroughly disinfected. The friends and relatives who were exposed were not isolated, but were kept under strict observation until the period of incubation had passed.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

IOWA—*Ottumwa*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population, 37,550. Total number of deaths, 25, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Worcester.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 132,550. Total number of deaths, 190, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1906. Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.